

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 50¢ per ounce.
Copper, 11¢ per pound; New York.
Lead, 35¢ per 100 pounds; New York.
Zinc, 35¢ per 100 pounds; New York.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Generally Fair; Warmer.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOFT BERTHS FOR SAILORS
WHO STAY ON DRY LAND

Members of the House Discuss the Policy of Keeping Naval Officers Ashore.

Humorous Verse Satirizing Crowninshield Evokes Mirth—"Copperhead" Resolutions From Indiana.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The house had another lively day of debate today. Philippine atrocities and the Schley case coming in for considerable attention. The naval appropriation bill received little attention after the more exciting incidents of debate came up.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Hepburn of Iowa brought on the discussion by criticizing the extent to which naval officers secured comfortable berths ashore, whereupon Mr. Williams of Mississippi made a very sarcastic speech at the expense of Admiral Crowninshield, during which he read a poem depicting the late head of the bureau of navigation as "the greatest tar that ever stayed ashore."

Mr. Williams denied the assertion of Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania that Philippine war methods were similar to those of the civil war. Mr. Cochran of Missouri reinforced Mr. Williams in this contention, while Mr. Landis of Indiana announced the resolutions adopted by Union veterans of Indiana, comparing the copperheads of the present day with the copperheads of the '61-'65.

SOFT BERTHS FOR "SAILORS."

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa also commented on the large number of naval officers who shore duty, many of them enjoying snug and comfortable berths after comparatively brief sea service. He believed there must be something wrong about the system at the naval academy, with about one officer for every four cadets. If this number of officers in addition to instructors, was necessary, he did not think, but if it came from a desire to provide comfortable nooks for these gentlemen, then it should be stopped.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi asked who would deprive naval officers from securing everlasting renown by "staying ashore and definitely pulling the strings." With mock gravity, he read a poem beginning:

"Who is Crowninshield's papa?"

There was much laughter at the concluding lines of the poem, "Great Crowninshield, the greatest tar that ever stayed ashore."

In more serious vein, Mr. Williams referred to the Sampson-Schley controversy. Whatever the official conclusion may be, the American people, he said, had come to the conclusion that Admiral Schley had had something to do with the battle of Santiago.

ROOSEVELT'S UKASE DISCUSSED.

And yet it has happened that Historian Macley had written a history and submitted it to the great naval authority, Crowninshield, declaring that Schley had nothing to do with the victory. Despite the imperial ukase that the case must be dropped, Mr. Williams said the American people were not disposed to be stopped in pursuing their own conclusions. He commented on the fact that the committee on rules had buried a resolution designed to investigate the charge that Admiral Crowninshield had passed on the Macley history.

Reverting to Mr. Grow's remarks, yesterday, comparing the civil war conditions with those in the Philippines, Mr. Williams declared that as an American he had been an order to make a "howling wilderness" or justifying murder by soldiers. Had we reached the stage when the army was greater than the nation, asked Mr. Williams, when the criminals in the army cannot be held up to execution?

Mr. Cannon called attention to the numerous naval establishments centered at Newport—the war college, the training station and the torpedo station and asked with some irony if the duty of officers at these points was not chiefly during the hot summer season. Although he admired our navy and supported the building of new ships, Mr. Cannon said one of the dangers of our navy was in the fact that one-third of the 17,000 officers were not on salt water, but on dry land.

NO PARALLEL IN CIVIL WAR.

Mr. Cochran of Missouri asserted that there was absolutely no parallel between civil war conditions and the barbarities in the Philippines. Never was a charge made that a Union or a confederate soldier made an assault on an unarmed combatant, nor that an order went forth to "desolate a country. It was a desperate extremity, as asserted, that compelled the other side to take refuge in civil war conditions, which offered no parallel.

"It seems to me that the soldiers of '61 to '65 should speak for themselves," said Mr. Landis of Indiana, addressing himself across the aisle to the gentlemen from Missouri and Mississippi, who had just spoken. Mr. Landis said that the veterans of Indiana raised a magnificent monument at Indianapolis yesterday in memory of those who lost their lives in the civil war. At that dedication resolutions were passed declaring that the criticisms made on the war methods in the Philippines were like the criticisms made by the copperheads from 1861 to 1865, and that "the copperheads of 1898 to 1902 are not less venomous than that resolution railroaded through against protests?" asked Mr. Cochran.

"It was not," answered Mr. Landis. "It was adopted and it received the support of some of the leading Democrats in Indiana."

And it was opposed by some of the leading Republicans of Indiana," exclaimed Mr. Robinson of Indiana. The latter, amid much confusion, read an account of the consideration of the resolution showing much opposition, and expressed the belief that the soldiers of Indiana never did and never would justify such resolutions.

JUDGE FOR EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Senate Passes Senator Warren's Bill Providing for an Additional Jurist For This District—Resurvey of Fifty-four Townships In Big Horn Basin Is Ordered.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate today passed Senator Warren's bill providing for an additional circuit judge in the Eighth judicial circuit comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Utah, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The great amount of business in this circuit, which is the largest in the United States, necessitates an additional judge.

The senate also passed a bill of Senator Warren's authorizing the resurvey of fifty-four townships of land in the

CROKER WILL NOT COME

BACK TO RULE TAMMANY

London, May 16.—In an interview at Warrage, Richard Croker said that he was in New York he would certainly vote for Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor, and that Mr. Van Wyck, in his opinion, was as fine a man as ever drew breath and a good man.

Mr. Croker said that Thomas L. Feltner had been his life-long friend, but that he had been grand sachem many times in fact for too long a time. Mr. Croker said he saw his own friends split up over the election of Mr. Feltner. He expressed himself as very sorry that Mr. Feltner had resigned as chairman of the finance committee. He said he had given no orders, but that he had left the matter entirely to the leaders in the party.

Mr. Croker said he had cabled Mr. Feltner last Wednesday to do just as he pleased, and "if Mr. Feltner should not like it, it was not my fault." Mr. Croker said he had no intention of returning to New York in August, and that he could not say when he would go back.

CARNEGIE WOULD REFUND MILLIONS.

LONDON, May 16.—When asked today if there was any truth in the statement that he had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, Carnegie said he was authorized to announce to the Philippines that their independence would be acknowledged by the United States.

Andrew Carnegie laconically replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

TYRANT OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO NEVER WINS A BATTLE AND WHOSE ORDERS ARE TO KILL AND BURN

Grant Describes the Chaotic Results of Smith's Rule and Tells Why the Filipinos Cannot Understand that the United States' Intentions Are Good—Civil Authorities Helpless—Military Party Dominant.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The secretary of war has transmitted to the senate committee on the Philippines a report made by Captain J. H. Grant, civil governor of the province of Leyte, P. I., concerning differences of understanding between himself and General J. H. Smith concerning the control of affairs in that province. The report begins with a complaint of the arrest of several native presidents of villages by the military authorities.

"Unfortunately for the peace and tranquility of the people of this province, the military authorities have sustained a severe right since the Balangiga affair, and have done many things that are calculated to hinder the progress of civil government and make the people inquire what benefits they are to derive from the civil government." The most important of these instances are described by Governor Grant as follows:

"Immediately after the receipt of the news of the massacre at Balangiga the military authorities began patrolling the town from about 8 o'clock p. m. until the next morning, challenging and arresting every one who could not satisfy the patrol that they were good men. On the night of Sept. 20 a sentry shot and instantly killed a man who did not hear, or at least did not heed his challenge. Of course, the people do not understand why these things should take place under civil government."

"Following this, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., orders were sent out from district headquarters direct to the presidente, so he says, to arrest and take to the tribunal

every man in Tacloban who came from Samar. The result was that 150 men were arrested without warrant or other process and subjected to a kind of an investigation, which, being incomplete at a late hour at night, quite a number of them were confined until next morning, when the investigation proceeded and all of them were given their liberty except six."

"I am informed that a detachment from Tanapan recently fired into a party of laborers from Dagupan, killing one and wounding two, according to military reports, but I think there were more men wounded. This happened in the daytime, and the soldiers were commanded by an officer. From all the information obtainable it was purely a case of nervousness on the part of the officer in charge. Speaking of General Smith's achievements in the island, Captain Grant says:

"Since General Smith has been in command here there has not been a single surrender, to my knowledge, of arms or men, nor has there been a single capture. The only thing he has accomplished, to my knowledge, was the arrest of a few men on Biliran and along the straits, on the confession of the soldiers, the truth of whose statements I yet to be established. All the sensational newspaper reports that have reached Manila from reporters traveling with General Smith are absolutely without foundation, and have had but one object in view, the return of this province to military control."

Captain Grant asserts that certain troops were removed from towns in Leyte for the purpose of bringing about military control.

THEY ARE OUT OF JAIL YET WANT OGDEN OFFICE

Rich Fugitives Captured in Canada Are Quartered at a Hotel, But Are in the Custody of a Deputy Marshal—Chief Wilkie Elated.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Counsel in this city for Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene, who were arrested at Quebec and landed at Montreal early today after an exciting chase by their friends, were in constant telephonic communication with Quebec, and express the opinion that it will be a simple matter to secure the release of the prisoners on writs of habeas corpus. They state that their clients are now charged with embezzlement, which is extensible. The charge hitherto has been conspiracy to embezzle. The latter is not an extraditable offense. To prove actual embezzlement it must be held that the accused had actual control of funds, and no one, the attorneys declare, has ever held that Gaynor and Greene were the discharging agents of the United States.

The Quebec high constable was looking for Chief Carpenter to serve him with writs of habeas corpus, while the features of the United States secret service today. Now that the contractors are in custody in Montreal, I feel confident that the extradition proceedings will result in their return to this country.

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PREPARE FOR LONG STRIKE.

Both Sides Expect the Contest to be Lengthy.

Philadelphia, May 16.—The passenger department of the Reading Railroad company announces the withdrawal of fifty men from the company's service, and also eight out of eleven trains on the Philadelphia division. Next all the trains were known as miners' trains. The night express from Philadelphia to Williamsport, which has been run steadily for years, has been taken off until the strike is over.

Although hundreds of thousands of men are idle in the anthracite regions, there has been no disturbance. The leaders issued statements today. The companies have been turned out to pasture.

Education are that the strike will be prolonged and that almost half a million men are involved already.

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SEVEN LIVES AN ALMOST A MILLION OF DOLLARS

Fatal and Costly Fire in Armour Lard Refinery, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Seven Hundred Workmen Make a Wild Rush For Safety—Girls and Firemen Among the Victims.

CHICAGO, May 16.—During the progress of a fire which tonight destroyed the lard refinery of Armour & Co., in the Union stock yards, seventeen people were injured, seven of them in a manner which will probably cause death in a short time. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between \$750,000 and \$800,000, with all the chances in favor of the latter figure.

There were a number of accidents, but by far the largest number of those who were hurt met their injuries by the falling of the hot run-way upon which they were standing to obtain a better view of the fire.

The lard refinery had just been completed, and was considered by its owners the most complete establishment of its kind in the United States. It stood at the intersection of Forty-third street and Center avenue, and was five stories high and 250 to 300 feet long. It was filled with new and costly machinery and during the day 2,000 people worked within its walls. The night shift numbered 700 and all of them were in the building when the fire broke out. It is thought all escaped in safety although the time they were in the building was exceedingly brief.

The fire originated with an explosion of three lard tanks on the fifth floor of the building. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but the three tanks, which were filled with boiling lard, went up with a roar almost in the same second. There were a score of workmen in the immediate vicinity of the tanks, and a number of them were burned by the scalding lard, but none was seriously burned. It was not a minute after the explosion before the entire fifth floor was a mass of flames.

Wild Run For Safety.

All the workmen in the building made a frantic rush for safety, while all reached the open air without trouble save of those on the fifth floor lost their hats and coats, there not being an instant of time allowed in which to pick them up. Despite the utmost efforts of the fire department the flames spread through the entire building, and within an hour after the commencement of the fire all the walls, with the exception of that on the south side, were blazing.

The fire was one of the most spectacular that has been seen in Chicago in recent years, and the display attracted an enormous crowd of people, who crowded all the narrow streets in the stock yards and swarmed by thousands upon the viaducts which pass through the yards at a height of twenty feet from the ground. That portion of the Forty-fourth street viaduct close to the burning building was densely packed, and suddenly about 200 feet of a hot run-way extending from the viaduct north to the plant of Armour & Co., gave way, precipitating fully 1,000 persons to the ground. The firemen instantly abandoned their work on the building and devoted their energies to saving the people.

All were taken from the wreckage within a few minutes, and placed in an improvised hospital, in the plant of the German-American Provision company, which was itself badly damaged by fire during the early part of the week. A call was hastily sent for the police ambulance, but the one stationed nearest to the fire was able to respond only after a great delay, caused by the running away of the horses of the ambulance, just as they were about to be hitched. A team was impressed from a passing wagon, but it was thirty minutes after the call before the ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident. It is said by the police that the number of those injured by the fall of the viaduct is greatly in excess of the number reported, as there were many who were but slightly hurt, and being able to go to their homes without assistance, no knowledge of them was obtained by the authorities.

Many Firemen Scorched.

A number of firemen were slightly burned while at work in the building, and for a time it was reported that several had been killed. Captain Hennessey, of the fire department, had command of a detail of the second floor of the building and left for an instant in order to shoot some commands through a window. When he turned he found that the fire had eaten through the floor behind his men and that they were entirely surrounded by fire, and if left to themselves had scarcely a chance to escape. By repeated calls Hennessey guided them to the point where the fire was least fierce, and when he shouted to them to run, all came plunging through the fire in safety. Several of them lost hair and some were slightly burned, but were able to continue at duty.

Michael Malloy, driver of engine company, was sustaining a fever which would cause his death, while driving his engine to the fire.

The streets in the stock yards proper and not wide and Malloy was urged to drive his horses at top speed when one of the reins broke. His horses plunged toward the crowd of people on the side of the street. Malloy, seeing that somebody would be badly injured unless his team was checked, sprang to the rear of the engine, and one of the horses and grasping the team by the bits, turned them against a brick building. The horses struck the wall with terrific force and Malloy was caught between the wall and one of the horses. He was fearfully crushed.

Fatally injured—Jennie Smith, stenographer German-American Provision company, both legs broken; Ray Irwin, 11 years old, internally injured, and head badly cut; Israel Morris, driver police patrol wagon, both legs broken; Michael Malloy, driver of fire engine, internal injuries; Miles McNamara, back broken; Maggie Irwin, internally injured; J. P. Bradschall, crushed.

SCOFFED AT THE WARNING

People Paid No Heed to the Signs of a Coming Eruption—Populace Was Watching For a Grand Spectacle, But Death Was in Its Wake.

St. Louis, May 16.—Six thousand refugees have come into Fort de France. Three thousand have come into Kingston. Northern portions of Martinique and St. Vincent very many people perished; others suffering from food and water. Very great difficulty relieving and saving so many people scattered over large areas. Number of people to be fed and cared for said to be reduced by mortality. Have cooled here. Return to Fort de France and St. Pierre today. Will endeavor to recover records of American and British consulates at St. Pierre. If remains of officials are found will bury with military honors.

Later, the department received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Cincinnati at Fort de France today. A telegram also was received announcing that the collier Sterling, which took a quantity of stores from San Juan, Porto Rico, arrived at Fort de France today.

New York, May 16.—M. Albert, owner and manager of the La Garance estate, which lay about a mile northeast of the crater of Mont Pelee, has just arrived here with his family on the steamer Canada from Martinique, cables the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald. He tells story of a marvelous escape from death.

Warning Was Not Heeded.

"Mont Pelee had given warning of the destruction that was to come," he said, "but we who had looked upon the volcano as harmless did not believe that it would do more than spout fire and steam, as it had done on other occasions. It was a little before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 8 that the end came."

"I was in one of the fields of my estate when the ground trembled under my feet, not as it does when the earth quakes, but as though a terrific struggle was going on within the mountain."

"As I stood still Mont Pelee seemed to shudder and a moaning sound issued from its crater. Then a sudden crashing, grinding noise, it was deafening, and the flash of light that accompanied it was blinding."

"It was like a terrible hurricane, and where a fraction of a second before there had been a perfect calm, I felt myself drawn into a vortex."

Cloud Above the City.

"The mysterious force leveled a row of trees near by, leaving a bare space of ground fifteen yards wide and more than 100 yards long."

"Above Mont Pelee's apex a great black cloud, forming which reached high in the air. It literally fell upon the city of St. Pierre."

"From the cloud came explosions that sounded as though all of the navies of the world were in combat. Lightning played in and out in broad forks."

"That St. Pierre was doomed I knew, but I was prevented from seeing the destruction by a spur of the hill that shut off the view of the city."

"It was impossible for me to tell how long I stood there. Probable it was only a few seconds. When I recovered possession of my senses I ran to my house and, collecting the family, all of whom were panic-stricken, I hurried them to the seashore, where we boarded a small steamer in which we made the trip in safety to Fort de France."

"I know that there was no flame in the first wave that was sent down upon St. Pierre. It was a heavy gas, like fire damp, and it must have asphyxiated the inhabitants before they were touched by the fire, which quickly followed. As we drew out to sea in the small steamer Mont Pelee was in the throes of a terrible convulsion. New craters seemed to be opening all about the summit and lava was flowing in broad streams in every direction. My estate was ruined while we were still in sight of it."

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 16.—The Danish cruiser Valkyrien was returned from Martinique. The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with one of the Valkyrien officers who said:

"We left St. Thomas the afternoon of May 9. The next day, when seventy-five miles from Martinique the falling volcanic ashes became troublesome. We approached the island and discovered that it had done on other occasions. It was a little before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 8 that the end came."

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